

## U.S., USSR agree to press for Mideast Geneva talks

GENEVA, May 19 (R). — The United States and the Soviet Union today agreed to press forward with plans to reconvene a Middle East peace conference this autumn, despite a rightwing victory in Tuesday's Israeli general election, a U.S. spokesman said. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko reached a consensus on this during a 105-minute meeting here devoted to the Middle East situation, the spokesman said.

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## 3 Arab leaders hold mini-summit in Riyadh for talks on Mideast

RIYADH, May 19 (R). — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Syrian President Hafez Assad and King Khaled of Saudi Arabia met here tonight for two hours of talks on the Middle East.

Informal sources said the talks were believed to focus on a concerted Arab attitude to resumption of the Geneva peace conference.

Tonight's meeting of the

three leaders preceded a visit to Washington by Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia for talks with President Jimmy Carter.

The summit came in the wake of Arab concern at the rightwing Likud Party's victory in the Israeli general elections and its likely impact on efforts to resolve the Middle East crisis, the sources said.

The meeting brought together

two of the main states confronting Israel — Egypt and Syria — and the main supporting state Saudi Arabia.

President Sadat met Mr. Carter in Washington last month while President Assad had talks with the American leader in Geneva last week.

Prince Fahd told reporters here today that President Carter had shown "significant and constructive" interest in the Arab cause at the start of his administration.

Official sources said the three leaders would continue their talks later tonight following a dinner King Khaled is giving for Mr. Sadat and Mr. Assad.

In Kuwait, Kuwait's newspapers today gave prominence to the Arab mini-summit.

The daily newspaper As-Siyassah said the summit was expected to discuss "the circumstances of a fifth (Arab-Israeli) war which has become almost certain" following the victory of the rightwing Likud in Israel's general elections.

It quoted diplomatic sources as saying that the arrival of President Assad in Riyadh yesterday — a day before the summit was due to open — entailed a belief that the situation on the "confrontation lines" with Israel would soon deteriorate.

Another newspaper Al Rai Al Aam hoped that the summit would draw up a clear cut strategy and a coordinated policy "in this critical stage through which the Arab nation is passing."

Al Rai Al Aam said the Carter-Fahd meeting would be politically of important dimensions.

The refusal by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to raise the oil prices more than five per cent was used as a means to give Washington time to achieve a solution for the Middle East problem, the newspaper said.



His Majesty King Hussein welcomes Sultan Qabus of Oman upon his arrival at Amman airport Thursday. (JNA photo).

## Qabus arrives here for private visit

AMMAN (JNA). — Sultan Qabus bin Said of Oman arrived here Thursday on a short private visit.

The sultan, greeted with a 21-gun salute, was welcomed by His Majesty King Hussein on arrival.

His Highness Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and

other top officials were also at the airport to greet the Omani ruler.

A guard of honour saluted and the two national anthems played as King Hussein and Sultan Qabus mounted the dais at the airport.

After a short rest at the royal lounge, the King and the sultan drove to the Hashimiyeh Palace.

## Begin stops short of proposing annexation of West Bank to Israel

TEL AVIV, May 19 (Agencies)

— Mr. Menachem Begin, leader of Israel's rightwing Likud Party, which emerged as the country's biggest party in Tuesday's elections, today promised to establish new Jewish settlements in occupied areas and offered protection and Israeli citizenship for West Bank Arabs who wanted them.

At his first public appearance since his election triumph, Mr. Begin said at Kafr Qaddum near Nablus, the largest town on the West Bank: "We do not want to deprive a single one of them (the Arabs) of his land. In this wonderful country, there is room for the Arabs on their soil and for Jews who will come to make the homeland fruitful."

The Kafr Qaddum settlement was established over a year ago by extremist Jews in defiance of the Labour government then in power. Mr. Begin assured them that further Jewish encroachment would be allowed under his rule.

At the same time, Arabs would be allowed to choose whether to remain Jordanian nationals or become Israelis, he said.

Radio Israel, in its Arabic broadcast, today quoted Mr. Begin as saying in an interview with America's NBC television that the West Bank was not negotiable and ought to have the same status as Tel Aviv or Haifa.

Mr. Begin was also quoted as saying that this would not amount to annexation, as it was part of Israel originally. Israel's Labour Party, ousted in the general elections this week after 29 years in power, today refused to join a coalition government led by the Likud Party.

Acting Premier Shimon Peres told a meeting of Labour leaders that the party had "very real differences" with the Likud.

"These differences are over the (occupied Arab) territories, over negotiations with the Arabs and over relations with Washington," Mr. Peres said. Labour was invited to join a coalition by Mr. Begin, who is due to meet Mr. Peres tomorrow for talks on foreign and defence policy.

But, at variance with Mr. Begin's statements, a leading member of the party said it wanted peace talks with the country's Arab neighbours on a Middle East settlement.

Mr. Zalman Shoval indicated the Likud, which has traditionally taken a hard line on relations with the Arabs, would be ready to discuss the future of the West Bank, occupied by Israel since the 1967 war.

While Mr. Begin, who is almost certain to become prime minister, sought coalition partners among other parties, Mr. Shoval alleged: "The Likud has always clearly said that we favoured peace negotiations without any pre-set conditions."

He claimed: "When we met with Arab leaders at the conference table, we were ready to discuss all possible subjects."

The party, which emerged as a surprise victor in the general

elections, is likely to have as many as 42 seats in the new parliament when elections returns are completed.

The ousted Labour Party, which ruled Israel since its inception in 1948, is expected to have only 32 or 33 seats in the 120-member Knesset.

Mr. Begin, a one-time Israeli underground guerrilla chief, has said the Likud is prepared for "territorial negotiations" with Jordan, Egypt and Syria.

Government officials had earlier said privately that Israel's dependence on the United States would also force a more conciliatory attitude on Mr. Begin.

In his attempts to build a coalition, Mr. Begin's party has been in contact with the newly-founded Democratic Movement for Change (DMC) which is expected to end up with 14 or 15 seats. The DMC's foreign policy is virtually identical to that of the Labour Party.

Differences between the Likud and the DMC over future cooperation were said to focus on constitutional issues rather than foreign policy.

The DMC is seeking an overhaul of electoral law and fresh elections in two years.

The Likud has told civil servants that only obviously political appointees among their ranks risked losing their jobs. One likely to go was Foreign Ministry Director General Shlomo Avineri.

Mr. Peres reassured Labour leaders that "Israel's place in the world has not changed because of the vote."

"But I doubt whether our election results will be particularly helpful in helping to solve Israel's differences with the United States," he added.

Mr. Peres said the majority of voters who deserted the Labour Party had cast their ballots for the DMC though some had contributed to give Likud an additional seat or two.

He said at least one seat gained by the Rakah communist Party was as a result of increased nationalist feeling by Israeli Arabs. Rakah is widely considered to be the legal voice of Arab nationalist opposition in the government.

## Waldheim expects Geneva M.E. talks to be delayed

GENEVA, May 19 (R). — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said today he expected that the election victory of the rightwing Likud Party in Israel's general election would delay the reconvening of the Middle East peace conference, possibly beyond the end of this year.

If nothing happened this year, "the situation will deteriorate dramatically and I would not exclude in such a case another military confrontation," the United Nations chief told a press conference in Geneva on the scene of Soviet-American talks on the Middle East.

American officials were said privately to be shocked by Mr. Waldheim's comments.

One U.S. official said Washington planned to continue high-level consultations with Middle East leaders regardless of Israel's shift to the right in Tuesday's election.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko con-

ferred here today on how to reach a Middle East peace settlement. Their countries are co-chairmen of the Geneva peace talks, which the U.S. wants to reconvene later this year after a four-year interruption.

Mr. Waldheim told his press conference: "Certainly the new situation (in Israel) will not facilitate the negotiating process."

"Many of the talks which have taken place in the past will have to be renewed with the new authorities..."

"I don't think we expect an early convening of the (Geneva) conference, maybe before the end of this year. But even this is questionable in the light of latest developments."

A U.S. spokesman declined to comment on Mr. Waldheim's gloomy assessment of the situation.

But he said that when pressed, Mr. Waldheim "made it clear he was speaking for himself and not Vance or Gromyko."

Mr. Waldheim met the two ministers separately today.

## Soviet-American SALT talks appear to have made some progress

GENEVA, May 19 (AFP). — Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of the spread of strategic nuclear weapons appear to have made progress after a morning of hard bargaining between United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Describing talks this morning, American spokesman Hodding Carter said: "Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko had 'intensive discussions' on Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and that they had agreed on a 'pause for reflection' in this topic by switching their talks to Middle Eastern problems this afternoon."

They will resume the SALT talks on Friday, the American spokesman said. He stressed that it had been Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko who had done most of the talking this morning rather than their aides.

This would indicate that, after setting out the positions of each country during the first meeting yesterday at the Soviet mission to the United Nations in Geneva, they had now entered the negotiating phase of their talks.

The impression that the talks were making progress was reinforced by the fact that Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko had decided to interrupt their SALT negotiations until tomorrow. It would appear that the two sides are trying to strike a bargain in which each side is giving serious consideration to the other's proposals.

This would represent considerable progress vis-à-vis Mr. Vance's talks on arms limitations in Moscow in March, when Krenin leaders rejected the American proposals out of hand and were not even willing to discuss them.

Another positive sign was the American spokesman's statement that the talks were likely to continue until midday on Saturday instead of ending on Friday, as had been planned.

Observers likewise noted that the official Soviet TASS news

agency's account of yesterday's negotiations made no mention of the Vladivostok agreement between former President Gerald Ford and Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

This fixed the ceiling on strategic nuclear weapons (missiles or aircraft) at 2,400 for each of the superpowers in an eventual second SALT agreement.

The observers interpreted this as a sign that the Soviet Union was prepared to accept lower ceilings as President Jimmy Carter has proposed.

The first sign that Moscow was moving towards a reduction in the ceilings on weapons came last week from Boston Globe correspondent William Beecher, who quoted several high-ranking Soviet officials who specialise in arms limitation problems as saying that the Soviet Union might accept a cut of 10 per cent in the levels set at Vladivostok.

It is clear here that the SALT question will dominate the latest round of talks between Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko. The Middle East will be discussed at only one session, later today, and neither side intends to reopen the question after this meeting.

The victory of the rightist Likud party in this week's elections in Israel has upset all calculations in the Middle East and it appears that both the American secretary of state and Mr. Gromyko recognise that negotiations have been blocked momentarily and that it is pointless at this juncture to devote much time to the question.

But the American spokesman stressed that U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's statement earlier today that the chances of resuming the stalled Geneva Middle Eastern peace conference in 1977 were now considerably reduced was Mr. Waldheim's personal opinion.

Mr. Waldheim made the statement after conferring for two hours with Mr. Vance.

## Junblatt, Khaddam hold talks on progress of peace in Lebanon

DAMASCUS, May 19 (Agencies). — New Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt today met Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam here.

Mr. Junblatt's visit, his first to Damascus, followed an invitation from President Hafez Assad.

The PSP leader, who succeeded his father after his March 16 assassination, said he had come here mainly "to thank President Assad for his condolences after the death of my father."

He added also that he would examine developments in the Lebanese situation on a local and Arab level with Syrian leaders.

Baath Party Regional Commander, Abdallah Annar, welcoming Mr. Junblatt, said the aim of the visit was to reinforce the process of peace and security in Lebanon.

The PSP delegation will return to Beirut tomorrow after meeting President Assad when he returns from a Saudi-Syrian-Egyptian summit in Riyadh.

In Beirut, Saudi Arabia's delegate to the four-sided Arab committee responsible for overseeing the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, Ali Al Sha'r said today that the committee will meet soon in Cairo.

Well-informed sources said the committee — made up of representatives from Kuwait, Egypt and Syria in addition to Saudi Arabia — would meet on Saturday.

It would be the first meeting since the Arab League council renewed, in March, the committee's mandate for two months beyond the scheduled date of expiration, May 26.

Announcing the Cairo concave after talks with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, Mr. Al Sha'r hinted that it could signal a breakthrough in relations with the Palestinian resistance. "Thanks to the good intentions expressed by all parties, matters are moving toward an overall solution," he said.

Mr. Al Sha'r, who is also Saudi Arabia's ambassador here, met on Wednesday with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, fueling speculation that an agreement on Palestinian forces had been worked out.

A revision of the 1969 Cairo agreement which governs the presence of Palestinians in Lebanon recently drew criticism from the resistance on the grounds that it was too severe. The Lebanese government's

revision of the agreement brought criticism for two main reasons: its limiting to seven the number of authorized militiamen per one thousand Palestinian refugee camp residents, and what was considered inadequate provisions for defense of the camps against Israeli-launched attacks after collection of heavy weapons from them.

Differences over revision of the text have so far split the quadripartite committee, which is headed by President Sarkis. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Egypt have supported the Palestinian position while Syria, whose troops make up the bulk of the 30,000-strong Arab League peace force here, has backed the Lebanese stand.

In Sidon, official sources said today that three Lebanese who crossed into Israel and stayed there for some time have been arrested by Arab peace-keeping forces.

The rightists have been supported by Israeli forces in their clashes with the leftist-Palestinian alliance, and have on many occasions crossed the border into Israel for commercial or medical purposes.

He arrived later in Egypt for a two-day visit and talks in Alexandria tomorrow with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The communiqué said French companies would increase their investment in Sudan in a section devoted to bilateral links, but made no mention of military cooperation.

Gen. Nimeiri and French head of state Valéry Giscard d'Estaing held long talks on military questions during the visit and yesterday the two countries' defence ministers had a 45-minute session on military cooperation.

Informed French sources said Sudan, which this week expelled Soviet military advisors, was considering purchasing French tanks, helicopters, communications equipment and possibly French aircraft.

The communiqué said the two presidents were convinced that African countries should settle their problems themselves by peaceful means without foreign intervention, so as to be able to devote themselves to the priority task of continental development.

The communiqué said that Khartoum approved the French military intervention in Zaïre against rebel forces in the copper-rich Shaba province and condemned any attacks on the territorial integrity of African states.

On the French territory of Afars and Issas (Djibouti), the two heads of state called on all neighbouring countries to respect its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Djibouti is due for independence on June 27.

A joint Franco-Sudanese commission composed of civil servants will meet periodically to discuss bilateral cooperation, the communiqué said.

It called for an early agreement on protection of French investments in the Sudan.

## Hussein: What could be discussed with Begin!

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein said Thursday that it is premature to state that the results of Tuesday's Israeli elections would either hinder or foster the march towards peace in the Middle East.

In answer to a question by a United Press correspondent here, the King said that the results point more towards extremism.

"There was a feeling that the majority of Israelis were inclined towards peace, but the results have shown, in this stage, that it is not true," the King said.

Asked about the possibility of holding a quadripartite meeting with Presidents Hafez Assad and Anwar Sadat of Syria and Egypt and the Israeli premier, he wondered: "What can be discussed at such a meeting when Likud leader Begin describes the West Bank as liberated lands... It is very clear that it is extremely difficult to discuss such a matter."

## France, Sudan condemn foreign interference in Africa, Red Sea

PARIS, May 19 (AFP). — France and Sudan today condemned all foreign interference in Africa, particularly in east Africa and the Red Sea area.

The position was reflected in a joint communiqué published at the end of a three-day state visit by Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri, who flew

## Israeli working class voted heavily for Likud

TEL AVIV, May 19 (AFP). — The upset victory of the right in the Israeli parliamentary election was largely due to a massive protest vote from workers, an analysis of the voting showed today.

Analysis of balloting showed that the middle classes voted for Labour, while intellectuals and the wealthy cast ballots in general for the new Democratic Movement for Change (DMC) set up by Mr. Yigal Yadin, the archaeologist who transcribed the Dead Sea scrolls.

Prof. Dan Horowitz, one of the most incisive observers of the Israeli political scene, said the surprise in the election on Tuesday resulted above all from "protest voting."

In many countries, citizens protest against the administration by voting for the left, he said. But in Israel, where the Labour Party has reigned since the country was founded in 1948, people could only pro-

test by voting for the rightwing.

The heaviest vote for the rightwing "Likud" coalition came from working class neighbourhoods, and from new towns inhabited mainly by Jewish immigrants from Arab countries.

In kibbutzim and cooperative villages with a higher standard of living, Labour's traditionally strong position was battered by the DMC.

In affluent neighbourhoods of Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa, most votes were divided among the DMC, the Civil Rights ticket and the Sheli Party, which advocates returning all occupied territories to the Arabs and setting up a Palestinian state.

But Sheli failed to win the support of Israeli Arabs. About half of them voted for the pro-Moscow "Rakah" communist Party... the rest of the Arab vote was split among the various Israeli parties and candidates for Arab clans.

## Mondale, Vorster continue talks

VIENNA, May 19 (R). — U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale and South African Prime Minister John Vorster conferred for more than six hours today in talks which both sides have described as critical for achieving a peaceful settlement in Southern Africa. A final meeting tomorrow originally scheduled to last only one hour has been brought forward an hour. The vice president's spokesman, Mr. Al Eisele, told reporters Mr. Mondale and Mr. Vorster had agreed to make no comment until after tomorrow's session when they will hold separate news conferences. Today's two rounds of talks, held amid intensive security in a Viennese palace, lasted nearly 30 minutes longer than the scheduled six hours.

## Bhutto presents new proposals to opposition

ISLAMABAD, May 19 (AFP). — Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has presented new proposals to the opposition, a spokesman for the opposition Pakistani National Alliance (PNA) said here today.

The spokesman declined to discuss the precise content of the proposals but said they went beyond the organisation of new provincial elections which the prime minister had proposed during a first series of negotiations, broken off last Friday.

With a "day against tyranny" call for tomorrow, the Pakistani opposition earlier today turned its protests to the

legal and constitutional domains.

The PNA said that about 2,000 people demonstrated in the gardens of the high court of justice in Lahore today to protest against the seventh constitutional amendment adopted recently by parliament. The amendment allows the holding of referendum by prime Minister Bhutto and bans retroactively any protest in courtpower use of the army to maintain order.

Security forces cordoned off the high court district, cutting up barricades at all exits, but the demonstrators dispersed calmly and without incident.



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## The triumph of prejudice (I)

This is the first of a two part series on the results of the Israeli general elections.

THERE is a tendency to interpret the rightwing Likud bloc's upset victory over the Labour alignment in the Israeli general elections as a protest against "the establishment" which has mismanaged things so badly and a desire to give someone else a go at running the country.

That may be so, but the result of the elections indicates an ominous swing to the right, a victory of the street over the intellectuals, of the shortsighted over the men of vision. Likud did not convince people that it could succeed where Labour failed, it received a vote of confidence from those who had lost patience with a vacillating and hesitant leadership and decided it was time for strong action, giving free rein to their prejudices in the process.

According to a preliminary analysis of voting patterns in the general elections, the intellectuals, the wealthy and the cosmopolitan well-to-do voted for the Democratic Movement for Change and small left-wing groups, while the middle class voted for Labour. Likud drew a good share of its support from working class neighbourhoods and new towns inhabited mainly by Jewish immigrants from Arab countries.

The first group is composed of the same sort of people who voted for former Alabama Governor George Wallace in the United States, ultra-nationalists with strong rightist tendencies and an unthinking loyalty to such values as "my country above all, right or wrong." In the United States these would be red-necks, hard-hatters.

The working class can vote against Labour out of dissatisfaction, but a swing to such a strongly rightwing group indicates not just dissatisfaction but a coincidence of views, sympathy with the aims of the right. This is the working class that thinks it is better than the working class, that blames the country's economic ills on the very laws and institutions that are meant to serve it; such as social security and welfare; the complaint is not that we are hiving guns instead of bread, not that we are not spending enough on health and education, or that social services are being mismanaged but hang social services, hring on the guns and munitions factories. The reaction is hullehaded - there is no reason to believe that Likud's economic policies can pull the country out of its difficult economic straits; some people just go by blind instinct when they sense they are out of their depth, they become stubborn when they can reason no further.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The result of the Israeli general election last Tuesday is the main topic in the editorials of all local newspapers.

AL RA'i says the "victory of Deir Yassin killer, Menachem Begin, resulted in a surprise reaction in the Arab World, especially among those who lead the peace offensive. 'What must be immediately perceived is that well established Zionism which was able to create the state of Israel has the last and the only say in Israeli policy,' the paper says.

Mr. Begin and his predecessors, Mr. Rabin and Mrs. Golda Meir, all move within the already established course, this must not be reacted against emotionally but by well calculated steps and strong nerves. Likud's victory gives more than one indicator for future years, the paper says. But all indicators say that the Arabs should be prepared to defend themselves against Zionism.

Under the title "Coups in Israel" Al Dustour says that the Likud victory gives the following indications: First, Israel has undergone an unusual, unconventional coup d'etat; second, this coup will have a negative effect on the peace moves in the Middle East; third, it has created a pessimistic reaction throughout the capitals of the world; fourth, that the rightist coup will deprive Israel of the traditional affection ended on it during the last 29 years by international socialists; fifth, fears that extreme rightists hold of power may entail subsequent extremism in the area; and sixth, an increased burden of responsibility rests on the United States.

AL SHA'B says that the Arabs should seriously consider military preparation to deal with a possible failure of the current peace efforts following the victory of the Likud.

"Such a possibility has grown with the advent of Menachem Begin to power," the paper added in its editorial.

In Damascus, the Syrian press warned today that the victory of the rightwing Likud in Israel's elections posed a threat to current peace efforts.

The daily paper Tashir published its commentary on the election under the headline, "Likud-does it mean war?"

"If Israel's rulers try to resort to force and war in order to continue the occupation of the Arab lands and the denial of the Palestinian Arab people's rights, this poses a real threat to peace - a threat which may at any moment explode the situation in the Middle East," it says.

The extent of this threat "depends on how much the rulers in Washington might have need of Israeli intransigence or approval of it for no Israeli recourse to war can be independent of the will of Washington, in view of the extent of the American military, economic and political aid Israel receives," the newspaper added.

The daily Al Thawara, (revolution), says "the victory of the Likud of the terrorist Begin confirms the trend towards Israeli aggressiveness."

Likud's victory, the paper said, "will have a negative effect on international efforts towards a just peace in the region."

The Baath newspaper which speaks for the ruling party here says: "if it was true that the channel towards peace had started to flow in the region after recent international diplomatic efforts, then the channel towards war has also not left the region after the recent Israeli elections."

In Cairo, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram says the victory of Likud should not affect the Arab momentum in pressing Israel to accept a just solution to the Middle East conflict.

"The Arab countries should be ready for all probabilities to deal with a new Israeli government," Al-Ahram says. The paper then gives a lengthy report of the history of Likud's party leader former "guerrilla" Menachem Begin and described him as a terrorist.

A foreign ministry official source yesterday said Mr. Begin "would not dare to say he refuses to negotiate with Palestinian terrorists, being himself a former terrorist."

## Are the Palestinians in occupied lands healthier than ever before?

By Susan Poyas

GAZA, May 19 (R). — Israel has published a report saying that Palestinians in its occupied territories are healthier than ever before.

But while the Palestinian doctors who work in the area agree with the overall premise, they attribute the improvement to time and other developments not directly related to the quality of Israeli medical care.

Dr. Khairi Abu Ramadhan, director of health services in the Gaza Strip, said better sanitation and improved living conditions in the past few years have sharply reduced many illnesses, especially gastro-intestinal diseases which he described as "the killing horror of our children."

Interviewed during a press tour of medical facilities in Gaza, he said the Israelis are doing what they can to meet the health needs of the Palestinians.

"But the question is," he added, "how do we compare with Haddassah and Tel Hashomer," referring to Israel's top hospitals.

Dr. Anton Shuhailber, an ear, nose and throat specialist, said higher educational and living standards rather than better medical services were responsible for the improved health of the residents.

The Israeli report, compiled by the Health Ministry, was presented to a World Health

Organisation (WHO) meeting which opened in Geneva on May 2. The meeting is due to discuss health in the occupied territories later this month when Israeli experts to come under sharp Arab attack.

The report said medical services in the Gaza Strip and Sinai were more underdeveloped in 1967, when Israel seized the territories, than they were in the West Bank.

While in the West Bank emphasis has now been put on the expansion of specialty and hospital services, in the Gaza Strip most efforts have been placed on preventive health services to eradicate widespread malnutrition, rampant infectious diseases and very high infant mortality.

A string of 12 maternal and child care centres have been established which helped cut infant deaths from more than 160 per 1,000 before 1967 to 50 now, despite one of the highest birth rates in the world, the Israeli report said.

The figures showed that more than half of the population in the Gaza Strip was under 14 while only 2 per cent was aged 65 or more.

Vaccination of children, the cornerstone of the infectious disease control programme, together with improved sanitation and medical treatment, have virtually eradicated from the region dreaded diseases like malaria, trachoma, cholera and smallpox. Other infectious diseases such as poliomyelitis, measles and tuberculosis, have

been considerably reduced but still remain a problem.

Dr. Raghdia Al Shawwa, a paediatrician at the Al Nasser Children's Hospital said facilities were adequate for the local population, but that they needed more beds during the summer months when the hospital was usually packed with children suffering from stomach infections due to poor hygiene.

Dr. Al Shawwa said the number of hospital beds has more than doubled to 171 in the past 10 years and the number of doctors has jumped from 2 to 16.

But she complained that at least another 10 doctors were required.

Dr. Abu Ramadhan confirmed that a doctor shortage was one of the main problems facing the area. He said that 160 local Palestinian doctors cared for a population of 400,000 people and that at least another 100 were needed. Medical consultants from Israel visit the area and specially complicated cases are sent to Israeli hospitals. New departments in orthopaedics, gynaecology and nephrology have been opened in Gaza hospitals in recent years.

Dr. Abu Ramadhan said the Egyptians helped to alleviate the doctor shortage by enforcing an old Egyptian law that any Gazan studying medicine in Egypt must work for at least one year in the Gaza Strip. Some 50 doctors have returned home under this scheme during the past three years.

Dr. Abu Ramadhan said how-

ever that many of the doctors leave for the rich Gulf states which pay them much higher salaries.

Dr. Abu Ramadhan is even more concerned about the nursing situation. Nearly 70 per cent of the 500 nurses are males and they do not care for the female patients.

"Although there has been some progress, families think it is degrading for a girl to be a nurse," he said. In general, however, the number of nurses has more than doubled in the past 10 years.

Israeli officials say that the WHO meeting in Geneva, rather than discussing the health situation in the territories, will be "exploited" by the Arabs for a general attack on Israeli rule.

They recalled that during the last year's session, the Arabs and a majority of Moslem and other countries declared inadmissible a report by a "committee of experts" because it gave a favourable report on the health conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied areas.

## Lindbergh's famed flight to be re-enacted today on its 50th anniversary

LAKELAND, FLORIDA, May 19 (AFP). — A pilot here plans to cross the Atlantic tomorrow in a single-engine aircraft to imitate the first non-stop flight across the North Atlantic by Mr. Charles Lindbergh 50 years ago.

Mr. David Gray, 27, said he would take off from New York for Paris following the great circle route taken by Mr. Lindbergh past Cork, Ireland.

Mr. Gray, a man from the northeastern state of Massachusetts, flies small craft across the Atlantic city by stagecoach. This time he will deliver a Piper Cherokee to a firm in Belgium.

It can fly 250 kms. an hour compared with only 200 kms. for Mr. Lindbergh's Spirit of Saint Louis and can cruise at an altitude of 3,000 metres, more than twice as high as Mr. Lindbergh's craft.

Mr. Gray also will have the advantage of an automatic pilot device. He plans to make the flight in a mere 22.5 hours.

The two aircraft are as different as a 1977 Ford and an old-time Model T Ford, Mr. Gray said.

"I thought maybe when I'm old and gray I can tell my grand-children I did it, even though I know it'll be a lot easier and a lot less dangerous for me than it was for Lindbergh. That guy had real guts."

Mr. Gray plans to land at Le Bourget Airport like Mr. Lindbergh but will be unable to take off from exactly the same field, where a shopping centre has been built.

## Why do people run the Marathon?

By Jon Henderson

LONDON, May 19 (R). — It is hardly a momentous historical fact that in 490 B.C. a man called Pheidippides ran from Marathon to Athens with news of the first Greek victory of the Persian wars.

It is surprising therefore that more than 2,000 years later his exertions are the source of a sporting boom.

Pheidippides dropped dead after telling of the Greek victory which may explain why Marathon running, a sporting memorial to his endeavour, did not immediately become a popular pastime. It has become so during recent years and today running long distances, particularly the Marathon, can no longer be dismissed as the aberration of a lunatic fringe.

There was such a congestion at the start of last month's Boston Marathon in the United States that the last few runners out of a field of more than 3,000 took five minutes to reach the starting line. The size of the field on this occasion was exceptional but it is a general trend that Marathon fields are getting larger and that the number of Marathon races is increasing.

One reason for the boom is that Marathon running is no longer restricted to men. Until quite recently it was a generally-held view, generally held by men that is, that to run 42.19 kms. — the Marathon distance even though Marathon is only 27 kms. from Athens — was neither becoming, nor advisable for the female athlete.

Since women have gained general acceptance in the sport, their performances have compared increasingly favourably with men's. This month, in San Sebastian, Spain, Miss Chantal Langlois of France set a fastest time for a woman of two hours, 35 minutes, 15 seconds. And in a large field dominated by men Miss Langlois finished 13th.

But women account for no more than a small proportion

of the rising number of Marathon runners and the reason for the sudden surge in popularity is not simply emancipation.

There can be no simple explanation why people want to take part in an event which has caused so much human suffering. One of the most horrifying incidents in Olympic history was the finish of the 1908 Marathon in London when an Italian candy maker, Dorando Pietri, collapsed on the final lap. He eventually crossed the finishing line but was disqualified for receiving assistance and left the arena on a stretcher.

Englishman Jim Peters held a 15-minute lead and was within sight of the finishing line when he collapsed suffering from dehydration at the end of the 1954 British Commonwealth Games Marathon in Vancouver. He failed to complete the course, taking 11 agonising minutes to cover half a lap, and never ran another Marathon.

Two Olympic Marathon "winners" who finished the race without looking unduly troubled by their efforts were soon revealed to be frauds. A West German student who led the runners into the Munich stadium in 1972 was discovered to have joined the race only a few hundred metres before coming into the arena, while in St. Louis in 1904 American Fred Lorz was found to have taken a lift in a car, Mr. Lorz, who was about to receive the victor's laurels, said he did it as a practical joke.

Perhaps the most effortless of the genuine Marathon runners was Mr. Abebe Bikila of Ethiopia who won the 1960 Olympic Gold Medal barefooted and repeated the feat four years later, this time wearing shoes but having only a few weeks earlier undergone an appendix operation. After winning he would subject himself to a routine of physical exercises that on their own would be enough to exhaust most men.

But Mr. Bikila was an exception. Running a Marathon takes most men to the outer limits

of suffering. For the great Czechoslovak runner Emil Zatopek this suffering transported him into a state of trance which he remembers being woken from by the sound of trumpets as he approached his triumph in the 1952 Olympic Marathon in Helsinki. Having been brought back to reality it was all Mr. Zatopek could do to save himself from falling to the ground.

The demands that a top Marathon runner puts on his stamina can be judged from the fact that over a period of more than two hours he will average nearly 21 kms. per hour. When Australian Derek Clayton ran the world's fastest Marathon in two hours, eight minutes, 33.6 seconds, he averaged under five minutes a mile or around three minutes a kilometre.

Many people believe that medical science will bring times down still further.

American Frank Shorter, who lost his Olympic title in Montreal last year to East German Waldemar Cieronski, said he would only try to regain it in 1980 "if I find some good doctors."

But European champion Ian Thompson of Britain believes that such techniques as blood doping (the extraction, isolation and then re-infusion of red blood cells) are of little consequence. "Really the Marathon is a test of human spirit," he says.

Here Mr. Thompson may have provided the clue as to why Marathon running is becoming so popular.

If, beyond the exertion, the pain and the suffering there is something deeper to be derived from the Marathon we can begin to understand why 3,000 people lined up in Boston earlier this year. Surely it was something more than the world's largest convention of masochists.

Someone has said if you want to win something you run the sprints, if you want to experience something you run a Marathon.

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His Majesty King Hussein, Omani ruler Sultan Qabus and Prince Hassan discuss matters at the Hashimiyah Palace Thursday. The Sultan is here on a short private visit.

## Sultan Qabus arrives here on short visit

(See story page 1)



His Majesty King Hussein and Sultan Qabus walk together at Amman airport Thursday.



Sultan Qabus greets Premier Mudar Badran at Amman airport Thursday. Prince Hassan is obscured by the Omani ruler.



Full military honours are accorded Thursday at the funeral of a Jordanian soldier killed in action in the 1967 war. The Israeli authorities handed the body over to the U.N. Truce Supervisory Committee before it was buried at the Martyrs' Cemetery. (JNA photo).

### LATTAKIA PORT DELEGATION VISITS AQABA

AQABA (JNA). — A delegation from the port of Lattakia in Syria paid a visit to Aqaba Thursday to look into the ways that the port authorities have solved the chronic congestion, which plagued it up to April. The delegation also inspected the floating berth.

### Jordanian supervises probe into Arab-German relations

AMMAN (J.T.). — A Jordanian expert on Arab-German affairs will coordinate and supervise a study aimed at drawing up a balance-sheet of relations between the Arab World and West Germany.

Dr. Aref Hajjaj will work with Dr. Karl Kaiser, head of the Research Institute of the German Association of Foreign Policy, which is organising the project along with the Volkswagen Foundation.

Middle East experts, economists and parliamentarians will contribute to the study, which will focus on the Middle East conflict, oil and the Euro-Arab dialogue.

The findings of the team will be published as work progresses and later followed by the publication of a book covering the entire field of research.

A project in the same vein was sponsored in 1976 by the Volkswagen Foundation in association with the Development Institute at Bochum University and the German Orient Institute in Hamburg.

Last year's venture centred on the economic integration of the Arab World and took the shape of a "feasibility study". It also dealt with related themes such as the impact of Arab economic integration on the Mediterranean area and the European Common Market.

## Authority created to implement joint projects

DAMASCUS, March 19 (JNA). — A permanent authority to carry out joint Jordanian-Syrian projects was set up by a sub-committee of the joint Jordanian-Syrian Technical Committee for Planning and Development, which ended its meetings here today. It was also decided to unify follow-up methods for development plans in the two countries. This will enable the central planning agencies in the two countries to coordinate better. The two sides also agreed on the final draft of a unified publication for the evaluation of development plans. The strategy sub-committee agreed, after a detailed debate on a proposed strategy up to the year 2000, to prepare a comprehensive economic and social survey for the two countries up to the year 2000. The study will be submitted to the technical committee at its next meeting in Amman July 4-6.



Her Highness Princess Basma and Labour Minister Issam Ajlouni Thursday meet students at an institute for marketing products of charities. They also visited the head office of the General Union of Charities. (JNA photo).

### NATIONAL NOTES

\* AMMAN. — Progress on urgent road and building projects, as well as the road maintenance programme, was discussed at the monthly meeting of Ministry of Public Works engineers chaired by Minister Said Bino Thursday. He stressed the need for concerted efforts to complete maintenance work on all main, secondary and village roads according to schedule.

\* AMMAN. — A seminar on higher administration in industrial development ended here Thursday. The seminar, held in the Public Administration Institute, debated a wide range of subjects on the important role of administration in achieving development goals.

\* AMMAN. — Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf received the Italian ambassador in his office Thursday.

\* AMMAN. — Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Kamal Hmud received the new Saudi ambassador here Thursday.

\* AMMAN. — Two members of the U.S. House of Representatives will arrive in Amman on May 28 for a short visit to Jordan.

\* AMMAN. — The first group of students of Islamic law at Martyr Sheikh Omari wing of the non-commissioned officers' headquarters was graduated in a ceremony held there Thursday.

### Yarmouk becomes member of world university body

IRBID (JNA). — Yarmouk University has been accepted as a member of the World Universities Union. The university President, Dr. Adnan Badran, received a letter to this effect from the deputy secretary general of the union Thursday.

Yarmouk University was accepted as a member of the Arab Universities Union last November.

In a separate development, Dr. Badran and South Korean Ambassador Sang Yung Sob discussed ways of strengthening cooperation between Yarmouk and Korean universities.

Dr. Badran informed the ambassador of the university's achievements and future plans, as well as designs for the permanent university.

### LETTER TO THE EDITOR Wanted: Stamps

Dear Sir,

I am a 13-year-old English girl writing to you about my interest in collecting postage stamps.

First, I wish to inform you a little about myself. I have two holes in my heart and therefore have to regularly attend the heart hospital in Leicester. I need an operation, which takes eight-and-a-half hours, but a surgeon has told my mother that this is impossible, since I am too weak to withstand this kind of surgery.

Because of this, I will be confined to a wheelchair for the rest of my life. I will not be able to play like other children, but I do have a hobby, which is most dear to me and gives me great happiness — I collect used postage stamps.

I am writing this letter since I do not have any Jordanian stamps. I would be most pleased to receive them from individuals, companies and banks. It does not matter if some are duplicates since I can exchange them with my friends all over the world.

Newspaper editors all over the world have helped by letting their readers know about me and how stamps give me great pleasure. Embassies, consuls, banks, large companies and postmasters regularly send me stamps and make me a very happy girl.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, His Holiness the Pope and princes and princesses from many countries have written to me. So I am saying my prayers that I may receive stamps from your readers.

Miss Frances Fullwood, 11 Brewster Road, Boston, Lincolnshire, PE21 0DY, England.

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# British Leyland accused of paying huge international bribes for overseas orders

LONDON, May 19 (R). — A British Leyland spokesman declined comment early today in a press report that the government-backed car firm was paying huge international bribes in a desperate bid to win overseas orders.

Under the banner headline: "Worldwide bribery web by Leyland," the Daily Mail said that in the financial year 1975 to 1976, Leyland's records showed a forecast of £11,372,700 to be paid overseas in "slush money" — bribes and under-cover commission.

"The forecast for this year, 1977 to 1978, according to senior British Leyland executives, could be as much as £24 million," the Mail said.

Not since the Lockheed affair broke in America in August 1975 has there been such damning evidence of large-scale corporate corruption, the Daily Mail added.

In 1975, the Lockheed Corporation admitted it made about \$24 million in improper foreign payoffs to promote sales abroad, including in Japan where the scandal caused political upheaval including the downfall of Premier Kakuei Tanaka. The accusations also involved

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, husband of Queen Juliana.

The Daily Mail said British Leyland, the nationalised car manufacturer, "is paying bribes and conspiring to defraud foreign governments on a massive scale in a desperate bid to win overseas orders."

A British Leyland spokesman said: "Obviously, the allegations are extremely serious. We will have to examine them carefully before making any comment."

The newspaper said its investigations showed that these practices received the tacit approval of Lord Ryder, Chairman of British National Enterprise Board. The board owns a 95 per cent stake in Leyland and the Mail said Lord Ryder himself cleared the arrangements with the government.

The newspaper quoted what

it claimed was a letter sent by Lord Ryder to Mr. Alex Park, Leyland's chief executive in

October 1976. The first paragraph reads: "I must inform you that the proposed method for dealing with special account arrangements has now been nodded through by the secretary of state. You should also have received advice on this matter from the Bank of England."

The secretary of state was unnamed.

Lord Ryder is out of the country and Mr. Alex Park was not at his London home.

Sir Eric Dobson, British Leyland Chairman, and Mr. David Andrews, the Managing Director, are now in the United States.

The Daily Mail said the payments were being made when Leyland was privately owned but they were then ad hoc

arrangements, the sole responsibility of senior executives within the various Leyland plants.

Since nationalisation in 1975, the payments have been bureaucratised and systemised — and increased in amounts, the newspaper said.

"There is even an off-shore centre in Lausanne, Switzerland which has been given special responsibility for handling most of the payments, all of which are subject to regular audit by a senior official answerable directly to British Leyland's chief executive, Mr. Park."

The Mail quoted an extract from the letter alleged to be from Lord Ryder to Mr. Park which said "There was particular concern with the implications of the escalating trend of payment to contract agents particularly in the Middle East."

"These authorisations must in future in all cases be subject to the closest examination. As you should be aware, the government is becoming highly aware of contract padding and are taking very tough action against offenders," the extract said.

In addition to British Leyland's investigation of the charges, the government and the National Enterprise Board, which owns 95 per cent of the company on behalf of the taxpayer — is also likely to begin immediate enquiries into whether the company is guilty of using taxpayers' money to win orders.

The Daily Mail report will certainly provoke questions in parliament which is due next week to hear the decision by Industry Secretary Eric Varley on the new Leyland development plan which includes the go-ahead for the new mini car.

In the difficult world of selling cars overseas — and 48 per cent of all Leyland cars were exported last year — it is generally believed in the trade that the wheels of business need to be "oiled" in some form or another.

One British motor industry observer commented: "You don't sell a fleet of cars or trucks on the strength of a bottle of sherry at Christmas."

The Daily Mail report said the alleged "special arrangements" covered a variety of methods — payments to fixers, particularly in the Middle East, to secure business contracts; padding contracts so that local distributors and agents could successfully evade local taxation and put their profits into Swiss bank accounts.

The newspaper said it had evidence of people calling at Leyland offices in Britain and receiving large bundles of cash in suitcases. This method of payment was described by the company as "suitcaseing," it added.

The Daily Mail said that in some cases, although Leyland books showed that payments had been made to agents abroad through Swiss or Liechtenstein bank accounts, the money had gone to corrupt company officials.

It said the bribes ranged from small backhanders to £750,000 commission to a man in Iran last year. The newspaper said payments in some contracts amounted to as much as 30 per cent of the total value.

## Iran doubts an oil price settlement in Stockholm

TEHRAN, May 19 (AFP). — Fears that the oil countries will fail to settle their oil price divergences by the Stockholm meeting two months from now, were expressed today by a newspaper here that also hit at Saudi Arabia's attitude.

Referring to the "two-tier" oil pricing arrangement in force since the new year, the French-language Journal De Tehran said: "The gap between the two tendencies is as wide as at the start of the year. It is not impossible that the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will face an uncertain situation for a fairly long period ahead."

It reiterated the Iranian view that the oil price problem is economic and not political. The question was "classified" by

the political approach adopted by Saudi Arabia.

In the absence of immediate or long-term solutions to the Israeli-Arab dispute, "The Saudi policy could continue in accordance with the ups and downs of the attitude by President Carter, whose undeniable ability is to hide his cards," the paper observed.

In reference to big Iranian sales due to the big oil fire in Saudi Arabia, it said: "This shows that the international companies are not fooled by illusions spread about concerning a 'flooding' of world markets by cheap Saudi oil."

The companies feared that the OPEC members, less Saudi Arabia and the Emirates, would go through with their five per cent rise in July, it said.

## Japan to set up nuclear reprocessing plant despite U.S. disapproval

TOKYO, May 19 (AFP). — Japan has "the right to reprocess spent nuclear fuel and does not need to be told by anyone," Ryokichi Imai, technical chief of the Japan Atomic Generator Company, said today in Tokyo.

He told newsmen he did not think the operation of the reprocessing plant in Tokai Mura (north east of Tokyo) scheduled for July would be delayed.

Japan-U.S. talks on this broke down in April when the American government remained unwilling to approve the operation. Another round of talks will take place later this month.

Asked about a possible U.S. embargo of uranium Mr. Imai replied: "The U.S. and Japan have obligations under mutual treaties. There is a basic understanding of nuclear policy, the U.S. will provide uranium."

Nevertheless, if such an "extreme position" was taken by the U.S., the reason "would be more important than the well-being of the alliance."

He pointed out risk and cost analysis as criteria, "the benefit of nuclear power is much larger than people thought 20 years ago," he said.

## British lord auctions estate and contents for record prices

LONDON, May 19 (R). — An auctioneer yesterday began selling off the treasures of Mentmore Towers, one of Britain's great stately homes, watched by the peer who was forced to sell it and the servants it will no longer need.

The £958,750 takings in the first hour was a world record for the sale of house contents, with items such as the rubens fireplace still to be auctioned.

Lord Rosebery, forced to sell to avoid death duties, watched the bidding in the marquee set up on the lawn outside the house.

As the sale continued, the butler, Douglas Chadwick, took the other servants downstairs to talk over old times.

## France counts cost of nuclear energy

PARIS, (RFD) — In 1976, electricity production from nuclear bases in France under the auspices of Electricite de France, represented roughly 10 per cent of the total production of energy.

This energy source is produced in the graphite-gas centres in Marcoule, Chinon, Saint Laurent des Eaux, Monts d'Arree and Bugey and in the heavy water factories in Fessenheim and Bugey — not to mention the Phoenix nuclear reactor. The EDF also receives supplies from nuclear-based power stations built jointly with neighbouring countries such as the Chooz power station in Belgium. From 1978 to 1982 new services are expected to be installed in the Gravelines, Paluel, Fessenheim, Saint Laurent des Eaux, Dampierre, Bugey, Blayais and Tricastin power stations.

The EDF has dedicated most of its investments to the nuclear sector. Out of 15 power stations being built, eight are nuclear, five are hydraulic and two are of the "classic thermal" type. Whilst the ultimate power of the nuclear power stations is roughly 20 million kw, the thermal is less than 1.5 million kw and the hydraulic less than one million kw.

The government has however, reduced this emphasis on the nuclear sector believing that the level of consumption has been over-estimated. The ecological militants have also played a part in influencing this decision.

A new debate is likely to begin soon amongst nuclear experts and later, with local authorities. According to recent studies undertaken by the European Community in Brussels, the gap between the cost of nuclear energy and petroleum-based energy is not as great as it has been over the past years. Petrol, which cost twice as much as nuclear products at the highest point of its steep rise, now costs 30 per cent more. The petrol market may reserve some bad surprises for us during the next few years, when demand will be heavier than it is today. Also the nuclear sector will allow more independence vis-a-vis the uranium producers than the petroleum producers of the Middle East.

In short, the new findings of experts from the EEC will certainly not threaten the EDF nuclear programme but, they may result in a certain slowing-down due to a new influence on the ulterior projects.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	569.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	140.0	140.4
French franc	66.8	67.1
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.3	37.5
Saudi riyal	93.3	93.5
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.2
Syrian pound	81.0	81.3
Iraqi dinar	947.0	958.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,146.0	1,150.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	465.0
Libyan dinar	760.0	770.0
UAE dirham	84.6	85.0

## Leyland reports no knowledge of bribes

LONDON, May 19 (AFP). — The National Enterprise Board, which holds 95 per cent of the shares of British Leyland Motor Corporation today said it had "no knowledge" of alleged questionable payments by Leyland linked with foreign deals.

In a statement, the board said it had "no knowledge of the matters referred to in the alleged letter in the articles of the Daily Mail."

The statement added: "British Leyland has already an-

nounced that it will be investigating the Daily Mail allegations. Until those investigations are complete, the National Enterprise Board will have no further comment to make."

The editor of the Daily Mail, on the other hand, said after the statement he was satisfied that the letter was authentic.

He said a facsimile of the document, addressed to a Leyland director, would be published in tomorrow's issue of the newspaper.

## Abqaiq fire resulted in \$100 million loss

RIYADH, May 19 (R). — The Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco) said today that the fire at Abqaiq, Saudi Arabia last week caused losses estimated at \$100 million.

Aramco Vice-President George Larsen, in a press statement, said that committees had been formed by the company and the government to investigate the fire.

He ruled out sabotage and said the proximity of a pipeline which fractured and destroyed a pumping station was a factor leading to the fire. Pumping would return to normal within a week, Mr. Larsen declared.

## UAW elects Fraser to succeed Woodcock

LOS ANGELES, California, May 19 (AFP). — Glasgow-born Douglas Fraser has been elected president of the United Auto Workers (UAW) Union after seven years as vice-president.

Mr. Fraser, 60, who reached Detroit at the age of six, takes over from Leonard Woodcock, who will lead the U.S. liaison office in Peking.

The new president is an admirer of Walter Reuther, who led the UAW for 24 years until his death in an air crash in 1970. Mr. Fraser is generally regarded as a "liberal" and is known to favour improved conditions in character. He heads a union with 1,400,000 members. He has a reputation as an honest and tough negotiator. He began work in the motor industry at the age of 21.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market Thursday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

one sterling =	1.7179 / 81	U.S. dollars
one dollar =	2.3545 / 65	West German marks
	2.4490 / 4510	Dutch guilders
	2.5175 / 95	Swiss francs
	36.05 / 10	Belgian francs
	4.9470 / 9500	French francs
	886.10 / 730	Italian lire
	276.90 / 277.10	Japanese yen
	4.3520 / 70	Swedish crowns
	5.3700 / 50	Norwegian crowns
	6.0150 / 0200	Danish crowns

## WALL STREET REPORT

Prices suffered a mild setback Thursday on the New York stock exchange where the industrial average lost a little more than five points in active trading.

Profit-taking following four straight sessions of gains put some pressure on the market today. Investors were also showing some nervousness as many were awaiting the latest money and credit statistics from the Fed, as well as the Labour Department report, stated for Friday, on the April consumer price index.

Declines outnumbered advances at the bell by a moderate 770 to 611 margin, as most groups of shares closed on a mixed to slightly lower tone.

Steel, paper and department store issues were among the hardest hit and U.S. Steel lost one point to 43-5/8, while International Paper fell 1-3/8 to 55-1/2. Sony was unchanged at 9-1/8 in active trading, while British Petroleum lost 1/2 to 16-1/4.

At the close, the industrial average showed at 936.48, a loss of 5.43 points; Transp at 245.18, a loss of 1.46; utilities at 111.83, a loss of 0.10. 21,280,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,310,000 during the last hour.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed generally lower on lack of buying interest and some profit-taking, dealers said. At 15:00 Thursday the F.T. index was down 6.6 at 470.8.

Long-dated government stocks lost up to 1/2 point while shorts were occasionally 1/16 to 1/8 easier. Leading Industrials were up to 9p lower. Interest centred on several special situations apart from routine profit taking.

Oils were generally easier, while hanks finished little changed. Mining shares were slightly easier in quiet trading. Australians mixed and Canadians lower following the investment dollar premium.

Bowater featured early trading after announcing a 32 vin stg rights issue and its shares closed around 9p easier.

Beecham was 6p easier among leaders after full year results and among other companies reporting figures, U.D.S. lost around 4p, Trafalgar House eased a penny or so, Boots lost a penny and Coats Paton finished slightly higher after moving irregularly.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$146.85/oz.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

\* PARIS, May 19 (AFP). — The French government yesterday reported a slight drop in France's oil import bill in the first quarter of the year. A report presented at a cabinet meeting said France imported crude oil worth 14,000 million francs (about \$2,800 million) in January, February and March, this was 500 million francs (about \$100 million) less than anticipated by the government.

\* LONDON, May 19 (R). — The Arab League will give financial aid to Uganda to recruit and finance technical experts, Uganda radio said yesterday. The radio, monitored here, said the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mahmud Riyad, and the Ugandan ambassador to Egypt signed an agreement which will be automatically renewable each year.

\* NEW DELHI, May 19 (AFP). — The Indian Jute Mills Association believes that it could regain much of its lost market for jute goods in the Mideast if mill exporters and others involved in gunny exports could form a consortium to bid for tenders floated by Mideast nations, association head Gourilal Mehta said here this week.

\* TEL AVIV, May 19 (R). — Olympic airway personnel in Israel went out on strike today over demands for higher wages and improved work conditions. The Greek airline has four flights a week to Israel.

\* NEW DELHI, May 19 (AFP). — India had a trade surplus in 1976-77 for the first time in more than a decade as exports exceeded imports by 720 million rupees (\$32 million), it was announced here Wednesday. Exports during the period hit a record figure of 49.8 billion rupees, a three-fold increase over the level seven years ago.

\* WASHINGTON, May 19 (AFP). — The United States ran a trade deficit of nearly \$7 billion in the first quarter of this year according to still provisional payments figures released yesterday. The commerce department said imports during the first three months totalled \$36,581 million on a seasonally adjusted basis, while exports came to around \$29,700 million. This compared with respectively \$33,291 million worth of imports and exports totaling \$29,717 million in the last quarter of 1976.

## Sugar producers, consumers meet to determine new

In November 1974 sugar was being sold on the world market for 56.6 cents a pound. Today the price is only 10 cents.

The need for a new world sugar pact is accepted by all. Six weeks of talks between producers and consumers have now opened in Geneva. Agreement seems likely and would give impetus to the efforts for other commodity agreements to be set up by the UNCTAD target date of May 1978.

LONDON (Gemini). — Major sugar producing and consuming countries are meeting in Geneva to discuss a new international sugar agreement. The meeting is expected to last six weeks and there is every chance that a new agreement will be reached.

It was in Geneva in 1973 that the Sugar Conference on renewal of the 1968 agreement broke down over price provisions.

Canada and Japan, the largest importers, formed an alliance in an attempt to keep prices as low as possible.

Exporters wanted minimum and maximum prices of 6.00 cents and 9.00 cents a pound; the importers were prepared only to offer 4.00 cents and 7.00 cents. The result was agreement for only an information gathering and consultative mechanism with no regulating function.

Since the Geneva breakdown volatile sugar prices have pushed producing and consuming countries into efforts to re-establish a new sugar agreement. Meetings organised by the International Sugar Organisation in London last year, helped to lay down its broad outlines.

The consensus was that a new agreement should incorporate measures similar to that of 1968. The basic measure used in this agreement is the quota system.

Under this system exporting countries would agree to raise or lower export quotas in order to keep sugar prices within an agreed price band. When prices were high quotas would be increased and when they were too low quotas would be decreased.

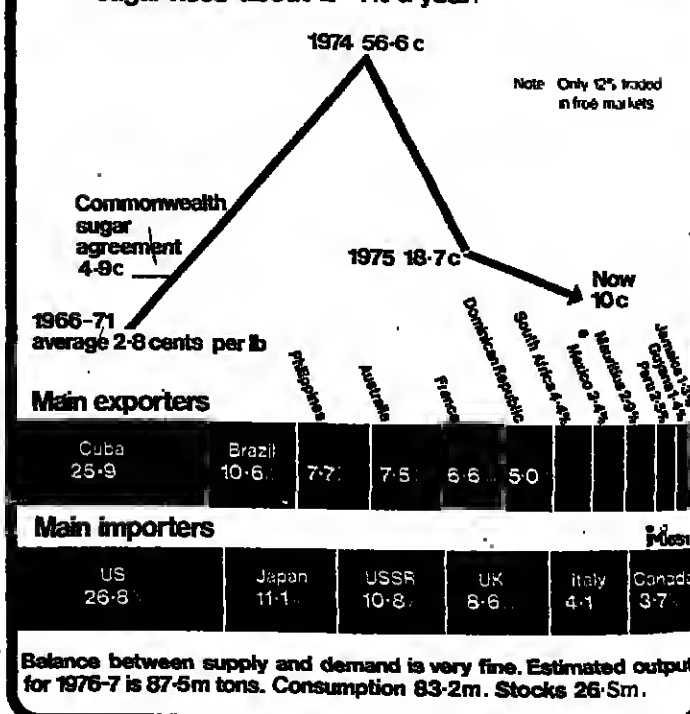
In addition to quotas, the new sugar agreement may include purchase and supply commitments. The old one had a supply commitment, but consumers were not compelled to buy specific amounts.

Finally, the new agreement would be backed up with buf-

## SUGAR

A commodity in growing demand

World sugar output is 60% cane, 40% beet. 90% of sugar exported is cane. Demand for sugar rises about 2-4% a year.



aim any new agreement must support a minimum price of 15 cents at the least. Industrialised consuming countries appear to be suggesting that they would find a minimum of 10 cents a pound much more acceptable.

In addition to price bands, buffer stocks and quotas, efforts to stabilise sugar prices will have to ensure against over-production. Agreement by consumers to commit themselves to purchase specific quantities of sugar will go some way towards alleviating this problem.

However, a key factor will be the relationship between cane and beet production. The fact that refined sugar is obtainable from two quite different plants lies at the heart of the modern world sugar economy. World output of sugar is now divided between 60 per cent cane and 40 per cent beet.

However, in world trade 90 per cent of sugar exported is cane, mainly from the poorer developing countries. The beet producing countries constitute a fairly homogenous group, with all but a few ranking in the upper third of the world

income scale. If over production of cane is to be avoided beet producing countries which are also cane consumers would have to come to some arrangement about the amount of beet produced.

In this context present European Economic Community plans for expansion of beet sugar production would have to be seriously reconsidered if they accept the need for an international sugar agreement with the objective of stabilised prices.

Last year, within the EEC, beet acreage expanded despite a 3 million ton surplus of sugar.

It is still too early to assess whether the Geneva conference will be able to overcome all these problems, participants are now all agreed on the need for a new sugar agreement.

If an agreement is established, it could provide a positive impetus to other possible commodity agreements which UNCTAD hopes would be set up before May 1978. It may also give fresh impetus to the need to establish a Common Fund.



FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1977

# Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Finish errands and shopping chores before considering social activities. Take a good look at home and family interests and make plans to put them in better shape for the future.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take a little time to check utilities, car early and be safe. Expedite routine matters efficiently and have more spare time for new ideas you have in mind. Postpone socializing until another time.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Handle monetary affairs first, then contact good friends for good purposes. Find a better way to produce more.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Take care of personal duties early. See where you can improve your appearance, either through an updated wardrobe or beauty treatments. Try to please friends more.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) Get an early start on all the work piled up about you before you consider recreation of any sort. Come to a better understanding with mate, loved one, via intelligent discussions.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be firm in a decision you make, and then contact good friends for backing you need. Future looks brighter.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Business first, pleasure later. There's a chance of a happy meeting with an old friend, flame.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Find novel ways of self-expression. Confer with an expert in such in order to gain the know-how. Make right new partners before taking care of credit matters. Think more kindly of others.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make sure you keep any promises you have made early and then you can get out to new interests, attractions. Do something practical for a loved one that will be appreciated.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Find out what kin wish of you early and then try to help them. A new partner you are considering should be well screened first. Think along more optimistic lines.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Financial actions are favored now. Sign papers, especially where money is concerned. Try to develop a new source of income.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan recreation with good friends early. Improve wardrobe and improve appearance. Use discretion in private matters.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Your unsolicited advice may not be appreciated. Handle some fundamental need early before you consider going out.

## RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

店飯光觀灣臺

3rd Circle Jabel Amman

supply Chinese food and special family dinner - only JD 1.250 including one soup one dish plain rice or bread.

Welcome and enjoy our typical delicious Chinese food.

Many many thanks for your kindly patronage.

## TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

**BEN HALL:**  
**BLIND JUSTICE**

Commanding officer is certain about the guilt of one of his men accused of murder, but his men are sure of his innocence.

**GUNSMOKE:**  
**CHATO**

Marshal Dillon tries his best to imprison Indian known to be a professional killer.

**KOJAK:**  
**ANOTHER GYPSY QUEEN**

Kojak, misled by false information, stalks gypsy for murder.

## OUT AND ABOUT

**Chinese Restaurant**  
First Chinese restaurant in Jordan.  
First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Abiliah School or CHES. Tel. 39968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight.  
Also take home service - order by phone.

**THE DIPLOMAT**  
First Circle, Jabel Amman. Tel. 25592.  
Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m.  
Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie.  
Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38868.  
Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

## PEANUTS



## ANDY GAPP



## MUTT & JEFF



## THE FLINTSTONES



## LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



## THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



## WORLD RECORD

The most expensive dress ever sold by a Paris fashion house was one by Pierre Balmain (Directrice, Ginette Spanier), to a non-European Royal Personage for £4,500 in 1971.

## GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠KQJ7 ♥AQ ♦K10962 ♣83  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ 2 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?

A.—Two spades. Technically, this is a reverse bid and you are a whisker short for it. However, any other bid risks losing the spade suit, for if West raises clubs, it will be far too dangerous to introduce the suit at the three level. Partner should take into account that the course of the auction might have forced you into a slight overbid.

Q.2—As South, vulnerable with 40 on score, you hold:  
♠K95 ♥KQJ106 ♦AK76 ♣8  
Partner opens the bidding with one club. What do you respond?

A.—One heart. With no fit for partner's suit, a jump shift is not recommended. The hand will bid easier if you start with a simple one-over-one response and jump shift into diamonds at your next turn.

Q.3—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠KJ763 ♥94 ♦K5 ♣KQ72  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
Pass Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♥ ?

What do you bid now?

A.—One spade. This is not the type of hand that qualifies for a jump shift as a passed hand, either your suit should be much better or you should have a fit for partner's suit. Also, bear in mind that partner might have opened light in third seat, so don't hang him for it.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠74 ♥965 ♦AJ6 ♣AK873  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A.—Three diamonds. Partner will believe we have a genuine suit, but this is the time to tell a little white lie. By pinpointing our strength in diamonds, we hope that partner will be in a position to contract for game in no trump.

will believe we have a genuine suit, but this is the time to tell a little white lie. By pinpointing our strength in diamonds, we hope that partner will be in a position to contract for game in no trump.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠84 ♥AJ754 ♦J83 ♣K95  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?

A.—Since partner did rebid freely, he probably has a better than minimum opening bid. However, for the moment we can do no more than simply give preference to his first suit. Unless partner can act again, we doubt whether our side can make game.

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠93 ♥AQ762 ♦6 ♣K9874  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♠ ?

What action do you take?

A.—Pass—It is partner's turn to act. When an opponent declines to show proper respect and interferes in the auction by bidding the suit in which your partner opened, you owe partner the chance to inform your opponents that he does not take kindly to that action. It looks as if you might have a misfit, and your only profit may come from setting the opponents.

Q.7—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AQJ8 ♥J1062 ♦7 ♣AK8  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 4 ♠ ?

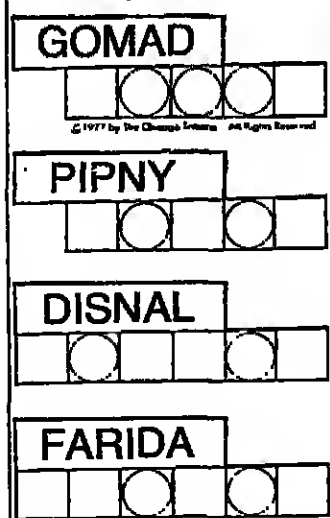
What do you bid now?

A.—East's interference bid has made scientific investigation of the hand's potential nearly impossible. We favor a jump to six hearts, though we would not fault you if you tried for a grand slam by asking for aces with four no trump.

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: A "GOMAD" ONE (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LEAKY ANISE FLABBY PLEDGE  
Answer: They might give "tone" to a party—BELLES

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Semibold mass.
- Rowan
- Tseltse
- Ship's fixed route
- Delandant
- variant
- Spawn of fish
- Surgical needle
- Blower
- Plague
- Inside
- River island
- Unctuous
- Public vehicle



SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

- Counterfeit
- Waputis
- DOWN
- Thunderpeal
- Netlike fabric
- Task
- Integument of a seed
- Umpire
- Comprehended
- Hesitates
- To and ---
- Base
- I do
- Boor
- Supposing
- Shoemaker's tool
- Complete
- Limit
- Cow genus
- Indian or gentleman
- Doubled
- Miner's platform
- Continue
- St John's bread
- Cringe
- Cheek
- Pretty woman
- Orip
- Trees
- Difficult
- Humorous author
- Shooter

Par time 25 min.

AP Newsfeatures

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION			BBC RADIO			AMMAN AIRPORT			
<b>Channel 2 &amp; 6:</b>			<b>Channel 3:</b>			<b>Arrivals:</b>			
12:00	Quran	06:30	World News 24 hours	14:30	Orth and Suptre	7:00	Abu Dhabi	21:05	London (BA)
12:15	Cartoons	06:40	Sarah Ward	14:40	Radio Newswear	7:05	Dubai	06:30	Rome (Alitalia)
12:30	Arabic series	06:50	The World Today	14:50	News in Arabic	7:30	Calat (CA)	<b>Departures:</b>	
11:45	Three stories	07:00	News Press Review	15:00	News in English	8:15	Baghdad	7:30	Beirut
11:55	Religious programme	07:10	The Music Room	15:10	The World Today	8:20	Beirut	8:30	Amman
12:00	Cultural film	07:20	World News 24 hours	15:20	News	11:45	Aqaba	8:45	Beirut (MEA)
12:10	Religious programme	07:30	Sarah Ward	15:30	Book Choice	16:20	Jeddah, Medina, Hagd	8:50	Calat (CA)
12:30	Ben Harf	07:40	Marchant Navy Prog	15:40	Sports Round-up	16:30	Brux, Badman, Trup	16:00	Amsterdam (KLM)
12:40	Soccer match	07:50	music	15:50	Sports Round-up	16:40	Beirut	16:10	Copenhagen (KLM)
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26:50	Soccer match	22:00	musical	30:00	News Summary	30:50	Beirut	30:20	Damascus (SAA)
27:00	Soccer match	22:10	musical	30:10	News Summary	31:00	Beirut	30:30	Damascus (SAA)
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## Waldheim rules out further Geneva-like Rhodesian talks

GENEVA, May 19 (AFP). — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today ruled out any resumption of negotiations between the Rhodesian government and African nationalists along the lines of last year's ill-fated Geneva conference, but said diplomatic contacts would continue.

This would be a long process, Mr. Waldheim told a press conference, but the situa-

tion was "very serious and dangerous" and if not resolved by negotiation "a military confrontation will be inevitable," he said.

The secretary general added that he was "satisfied" with British and American efforts on Rhodesia although he said he was not sure they would succeed.

Meanwhile, President Kenneth Kaunda disclosed in Lusaka today that landmines planted by Rhodesian security forces in Zambian soil killed an undisclosed number of Zambians on the border with Rhodesia yesterday.

Addressing a huge crowd at Ndola Airport, north of Lusaka, Dr. Kaunda said there were landmine explosions on the Zambia-Rhodesia border yesterday "in which some lives were lost."

The Zambian leader, who did not elaborate, told the crowd that this incident triggered the shooting and exchange of fire in the Victoria Falls area between Zambian and Rhodesian security forces.

Meanwhile, pledges of military support for Zambia in the face of Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's invasion threat, which was relayed to President Kaunda by Britain, continued to be made today.

Romania this morning joined several other countries in pledging its full military solidarity with Zambia.

A Romanian Embassy statement reaffirmed support for Zambia's struggle against aggression and other "machinations of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist regime in Southern Africa."

The projects were announced after a two-day meeting in Alexandria of the Arab Military Industrial Organisation (AMIO), set up two years ago following the Soviet Union's refusal to supply armaments and spares to Egypt.

The war ministers of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar attended the talks, which ended on Tuesday.

The statement as quoted by MENA said: "The organisation agreed on several projects aimed at achieving the aspirations of the Arab soldier by using modern arms."

The projects included manufacture of anti-tank missiles, helicopters and military jeeps, the statement added, and did not mention which countries will help AMIO, but informed sources said offers had been received from Britain and France.

In Bulawayo, Rhodesia, it was announced today that at least 25 Rhodesian Africans were injured last night when a grenade exploded in a crowded beerhall.

Police hinted they were treating the incident as a crime rather than a guerrilla attack.

A week ago, a goods train on the main Bulawayo railroad through Botswana to South Africa detonated a mine on a section of the track in a Bulawayo suburb of Bellevue.

## S. Yemen-Ethiopia-Somalia union was considered

CAIRO, May 19 (Agencies). — The heads of state of Somalia, Cuba, Ethiopia and South Yemen held a secret summit meeting in Aden last month but failed to settle differences between Somalia and Ethiopia, Somali President Siad Barre said in an interview published here today.

He told the semi-official Al

## Sudanese P.M. denies Egyptian troops sent to face Ethiopians

ABU DHABI, May 19 (R). — Sudanese Prime Minister Al Rashid Al Tahir Bakr, has denied a Kuwaiti newspaper report that some 33,000 Egyptian soldiers were in his country to help Sudanese troops in case of an armed clash with Ethiopia.

The newspaper, Al Qabas, quoting diplomatic sources in Beirut, said yesterday a large percentage of the 33,000 troops were stationed on the border with Ethiopia.

Addressing a press conference here last night Mr. Bakr also denied reports by another Kuwaiti newspaper, Al Siyassah, that Sudan planned to send airmen and other forces to Zaire.

Mr. Bakr, who arrived here from Qatar last Monday, and Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammed Al Nahyan, United Arab Emirates (UAE) Deputy Premier, last night signed an accord on agricultural and industrial cooperation.

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but "we have rejected the offer."

He said that the summit meeting failed to reach agreement "because of Ethiopia's intransigence. Dr. Castro tried to compromise between our various viewpoints, but he failed," President Barre said.

The president also affirmed that Somalia has no intention of annexing Djibouti — the French Territory of Affairs and Issas — or going to war over the Horn of Africa region.

He told the Egyptian daily that Somalia supported the independence of Djibouti and remained committed to this position, unless the people of Djibouti themselves wanted to join Somalia.

There was no reason to go to war with Ethiopia over Djibouti, he said. Even if Ethiopia attacked the territory, Somalia would intervene only if asked to do so by Djibouti's leaders to protect its independence, he added.

In a separate development, the Lebanese rightwing weekly Al Sayyid reported today, quoting Arab league sources, that Ethiopia is considering a plan to invade Djibouti to protect its access to the Red Sea if Djibouti becomes allied to Somalia after independence.

The magazine said the Ethiopian plan was mentioned in a "confidential" report made to the Arab League by an Arab mission which visited Djibouti to supervise the independence referendum held there this month.

There was no reason to go

## Portugal denies charges over violence in Azores

LISBON, May 19 (AFP). — Charges that President Antonio Ramalho Eanes acted rashly in connection with separatist demonstrations on Portugal's Azores Islands last weekend were brushed aside today by sources close to the president's office.

Yesterday, Azores, a newspaper considered a spearhead for the separatists, blamed Mr. Eanes for triggering the violence that Monday injured nine persons, four of them policemen, on Sao Miguel the largest island of the mid-Atlantic chain.

President Eanes had earlier accused local authorities of "inactions" in dealing with the separatists after a regional flag was hoisted higher than the Portuguese banner at a religious festival on Sao Miguel on Sunday.

The sources maintained that Mr. Eanes knew "exactly what he was doing" when he issued the statement, widely interpreted as the first official move to call the island's regional authorities to order.

They said he acted only after conferring on the situation with Portugal's top representative on the islands, Gen. Galvao de Figueiredo, Prime Minister Mario Soares and Francisco Carneiro, whose Social Democrat Party controls the Azores' local government.

Sources close to the Social Democrats, meanwhile, suggested that the Socialist Party had set President Eanes up for a fall over the incident.

The president's sharp reaction to the flag-flying, they said, merely "sparked off the fire," leading to Monday's pre-dawn violence.

Another former CIA agent Victor Marchetti claimed on ABC that the CIA had infiltrated Australian trade unions, had funded the Australian Country Party — the smaller government coalition partner — and had been instrumental in plotting to have the Whitlam Labor government removed.

The possibility of Mr. Whitlam's return to power raises questions concerning the continued presence of U.S. bases in Australia, the export of uranium to America, and future U.S. investments.

There is speculation here that Mr. Whitlam will seek in parliament next week to have a royal commission set up. This will almost certainly be rejected because a royal commission into Australian security and intelligence services has only just finished sitting.

A report by Mr. Justice Hope, senior judge for the commission, recommended a massive overhaul of Australia's domestic and foreign intelligence gathering services. He was sharply critical, describing the intelligence community as "fragmented, poorly coordinated and organised."

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## Young: U.S. for peace in Southern Africa

MAPUTO, May 19 (R). — Mr. Andrew Young, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, today made an impassioned appeal for negotiated settlements to Southern Africa conflicts and pledged his government to an all-out drive for peace in the region.

Mr. Young told a U.N. conference on Southern Africa here: "Wherever there is a possibility of negotiated settlements, of bringing about majority rule and justice without massive destruction of persons and property, I would say the history of Africa says that it is to be preferred."

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The black ambassador added: "It is only when negotiated settlements have been totally refused and rejected that armed struggle becomes inevitable."

Arguing that Americans had faced similar struggles to the Africans, Mr. Young said "substantial revolutionary change" had been brought about in the U.S. by the black civil rights movement, which had fought a type of colonialism in the south of the country.

But Rhodesian nationalist leader Robert Mugabe, asked for his impressions of Mr. Young's speech, said: "It's inapplicable. He's talking about U.S. civil rights, what we have is a colonial situation."

Mr. Mugabe, political leader of the largest guerrilla army fighting in Rhodesia, added: "I don't see any change in U.S. policy. He has to prove there is a revolution... he speaks about an internal fight, we have an external struggle."

In a prepared text to the conference, Mr. Young pledged the Carter administration to an all-out effort to resolve the problems of Southern Africa although the time remaining for such solutions was brief.

But he did not deliver the prepared text, having it distributed instead to the 90 delegates from U.N. member states and black nationalist movements. He then delivered a separate, 30 minute address.

Mr. Young said there was a new Commitment to majority rule in Africa by the Carter administration.

He also told the delegates: "I would remind you respectfully that the history of freedom in Africa is not just a history of victory through armed struggle. The majority of countries in Africa have achieved independence through negotiated settlements."

Mr. Young said it might be difficult or impossible to reconcile the differences in Rhodesia and Namibia (South West Africa), but said economic and moral pressure was superior to military power.

In his prepared text, Mr. Young said the heart of the tensions of Southern Africa was the "smouldering racial crisis" in South Africa. "There as well time is the enemy. Refusal to take daring steps now will make progress later much more painful if not impossible."

"The United States will, therefore, let the South African government know that the American administration strongly believes that change in South Africa must begin now."

Mr. Young said: "I will pledge to you today our support and best efforts for a negotiated solution to the problem so that we may see an independent Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) under majority rule in 1978."

The ambassador plans to visit South Africa this weekend at the invitation of industrialist Harry Oppenheimer. He will address a business audience and meet black South Africans.

At the same time on a 23,000 sq. metre site, less than a kilometre from the Attilla Line which divides the island, Archbishop Makarios will open Cyprus's second International State Fair.

It is his first public appearance since suffering a heart attack on April 3.

The coincidence of the two events neatly illustrates the stark contrast between the economic progress on the Greek-Cypriot side and the lack of progress on either side towards a settlement of the island's communal problems.

While the trade fair will be bigger and better than last year's with the United States and West Germany exhibiting in national pavilions for the first time, the most optimistic assessment of the new round of talks is that they will serve to keep the negotiating machinery working.

Although the two sides are supposed to discuss the vital territorial and constitutional matters on which they are so far apart, and are pledged to do so in "a sustained and

meaningful" manner, it is tacitly understood all round that no real progress can be made until after the June 5 parliamentary elections in Turkey.

Many on the Greek side wonder what is the point of holding talks at all at this stage. "To talk just for the sake of talking," said one prominent Greek-Cypriot this week, "merely gives the false impression that progress is being made and encourages the Turks to believe that they can stall indefinitely."

It is pressure from the United Nations, the United States and the EEC countries on both sides to keep the negotiating process going at all costs which has brought this latest round of talks about.

And so the two lawyers who represent their respective communities — Mr. Papadopoulos for the Greek-Cypriot and Mr. Suleiman Onan for the Turkish-Cypriots — will get together, however reluctantly, across a table in the card room of the Ledra Palace Hotel, now neutral ground and headquarters for a U.N. Canadian battalion.

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## Issue of missing Greek-Cypriots will not hinder inter-communal talks today

NICOSIA, May 19 (R). — A committee representing the relatives of 2,500 Greek-Cypriots they say are missing as a result of the 1974 Turkish invasion has cancelled plans to block the resumption of inter-communal talks, a committee spokesman said today.

Greek-Cypriot negotiator Tasos Papadopoulos told the committee he understood the Turkish-Cypriots were willing to discuss setting up an international committee to inquire into the fate of the missing.

Yesterday the committee announced plans to stop Mr. Papadopoulos attending the talks by blocking the road leading to the hotel where they are to be resumed tomorrow.

They have also alleged that 800 Turkish-Cypriots are still unaccounted for as a result of Greek-Cypriot actions against the minority community between 1963 and 1974.

Greek and Turkish-Cypriot negotiators meet here on Friday but observers expect no real progress in solving the political differences between the island's two communities.

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And so the two lawyers who represent their respective communities — Mr. Papadopoulos for the Greek-Cypriot and Mr. Suleiman Onan for the Turkish-Cypriots — will get together, however reluctantly, across a table in the card room of the Ledra Palace Hotel, now neutral ground and headquarters for a U.N. Canadian battalion.

At the same time on a 23,000 sq. metre site, less than a kilometre from the Attilla Line which divides the island, Archbishop Makarios will open Cyprus's second International State Fair.

It is his first public appearance since suffering a heart attack on April 3.

The coincidence of the two events neatly illustrates the stark contrast between the economic progress on the Greek-Cypriot side and the lack of progress on either side towards a settlement of the island's communal problems.

While the trade fair will be bigger and better than last year's with the United States and West Germany exhibiting in national pavilions for the first time, the most optimistic assessment of the new round of talks is that they will serve to keep the negotiating machinery working.

Although the two sides are supposed to discuss the vital territorial and constitutional matters on which they are so far apart, and are pledged to do so in "a sustained and

meaningful" manner, it is tacitly understood all round that no real progress can be made until after the June 5 parliamentary elections in Turkey.

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## Opposition presses for probe of CIA activity in Australia

CANBERRA, May 19 (AFP). — Pressure by opposition Labour Party leader Gough Whitlam for a royal commission to inquire into CIA activities in Australia could lead to a full-scale inquiry into all foreign intelligence operations here.

These would include the Soviet KGB, the British MI-5 and the Yugoslav UDBA among others.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said on Tuesday that